ANOTHER TARIFF MIRACLE

INCREASE OF WAGES AT DOLGEVILLE.

A WONDERFUL MANUFACTURING COMMUNITY ON THE EDGE OF THE ADIRONDACKS-WHAT THE WORKMEN SAY ABOUT THEIR

WAGES-AN INCENIOUS SYSTEM

OF PROFIT-EARNING.

Dolgeville; Sept. 14 .- A traveller upon the New-York Central or the West Shore Railroad, as he passes through the Mohawk Valley cannot fail to mark the chain of manufacturing towns that extends practically from Albany to Rome-a distance of over 100 miles. Factory after factory comes into view as the train follows the winding path of the Mohawk River; and this year the smoke that pours out of their chimneys denotes that every manufacturer has work to do and plenty of it in consequence of the passage of the McKinley act. But the factories in the valley do not tell of all the prosperity in this manufacturing range of territory. Back of the valley, high upon the hills overlooking it! there are numerous towns, like Johnstown, Gloversville and Dolgeville, which add to the manufactured products of the region. Dolgeville is situated eight miles northeast of Little Falls. It can only be ticeable. reached over a road which is rough even in midsummer, and must be well-nigh impassable in midwinter or early spring. There is a steady ascent Falls, and it crosses a series of high hills and descends into several valleys before the traveller level of the Mohawk River.

ing comment in the columns of Democratic newsit is the town of Dolgeville. Only sixteen years act. ago it was a forlorn-looking and obscure little hamlet situated on the edge of the great Adirondack forest region, known as Brockett's Bridge. stores; and its sole evidence of manufacturing spirit was an old wooden building of small size which had once been used as a tannery, but had been abandoned for many years. No more un- in Mr. Dolge's factory is positive. It is conpromising place in which to establish a great man-firmed by the books of the firm and by ufacturing industry and to test the efficacy of the the testimony of Democratic workingmen American protective tariff system apparently could the factory, which was given to me to-day. 1 have been selected. It was eight miles from a was shown the payrolls of the firm. It discloses railroad. Moreover, the dirt road leading to Little the fact that in January, 1890, the average wages Falls was in wretched condition, and crossed some | paid the men daily in the felt factory were \$1.78; of the steepess hills in Herkimer County. Transrtation of supplies and manufacturing material to Brockett's Bridge, and also of the manufactured | McKinley act became a law. The record for 1891 product in return, would inevitably be difficult and costly. What could seem more incredible than the | wages; February, \$1 94 1-2; April; \$1 98; May, conversion of an Adirondack village, with no rail- 81 93; June, \$1 94; July, \$1 93; April, \$1 87;

Brackett's Bridge in 1875 thought that he per- \$1 82; June, \$1 79 7-8; July, \$1 81 5-8. ceived there a good site for his factory. He needed thousands of gallons of pure water daily piano felt. Here was a fine stream of the purest Democrat who works in the fulling department, the Adirondack forests only a few miles north of Now I receive \$1 62 a day." James Phillips, years that he had made no mistake in the location ingman, who requested that his name should be of his factory, he began the erection of a far withheld "for political reasons," said: "I relarger building of stone for his use. This new factory, as it was then termed, he finished in \$13.50 a week in 1890. Now I receive gaged in another enterprise-that of the manu- make more money. near-by, along Dolge-ave., are piled up hundreds of | ment. thousands of feet of lumber curing for its use in the manufacture of sounding boards. Mr. Dolge also has to his workmen to the weekly wages. He has sounding boards is turned out.

in its place is one of the most beautiful villages in the State. It is a village with well-graded streets and with fine parks, with electric lights gleaming in its houses at night. It has a population of 2,000. The factories of Mr. Dolge employ 600 persons. A piano factory just erected will have within six months in its service 200 There is a woollen factory in course of erection which will employ 150 men. There is a plane wire factory from Germany new building which will employ 100 men. Then there is a Union Free School with an artistic building which cost \$20,000, and has excellent teachers, and there is an academy just erected at a cost of \$25,000, filled with the latest educational appliances, and also having most competent teachers. Added to this the village possesses in "The Delgeville Herald," such a strong, interesting weekly newspaper that it has a State-wide circulation. The newspaper very naturally champions the cause of Protection to American industry, and having a living example of the benefits of Protection to a manufacturing community under its own eyes, speaks with much authority and influence on the subject. Moreover, a railroad which starts at Little Falls and circles about through the hills for eleven miles, with a constantly ascending grade until it reaches Dolgeville, will be opened for travel and the transportation of freight within thirty days. It is no Wonder that in recognition of the merit of the man whose indomitable spirit, constant industry and business skill transformed this out-of-the-way little village into a thriving manufacturing town, the name of the place was changed in 1877 from Brockett's Bridge to Dolgeville by the State authorities upon the unanimous request of its

Mr. Dolge paid a heavy price in labor and thought in accomplishing this Protection "mir-He was a man of small capital when he undertook the manufacture of felt in 1874. The foreign manufacturers had complete possession of the American market. They had annihilated all former American competition. They had been able to raise the price of felt in the United States at one time to as high a price as \$15 a pound Mr. Dolge for several years lost heavily by his enterprise, and was only able to continue it by making money through an importing business which he also possessed. But he pluckily kent at work, and by inventing machinery for the manufneture of the felt by cheaper processes finally contrived to meet and overcome the competition of the foreign manufacturers. Still he would never have been able to establish his business at all but for the protection given him by the protective tariff. When the foreign manufacturers perceived that he was competing with them in earnest they began to lower the price of their article, and thus year after year the price has been reduced. In 1876 the price of piano felt was \$6 50 a pound Mr. Dolge's competition soon reduced it to \$5.50 a pound. In 1883 the lowering of the tariff on piano felt gave the Dolgeville factory a setback, foreign manufacturers pushing their goods into the United States and competing savagely with the American felt product. Mr. Dolge thereupon made use of some of his men in a new line of business, that of making felt slippers and shoes. Nevertheless, the growth of the business and of the the larger towns.

Tiles, Open Fireplaces, Mantels,



WM-N-JACKSON-& O UNION SOUARE(NORTH.) COR. Broadway.

village which it supported was most seriously All through the period of President Cleveland's Democratic Administration, and especially after he had issued his tariff message of 1887, favoring an abandonment of the protective policy, the growth of Dolgeville was almost unno-

Then came the election of President Harrison

and a Republican Congress; followed by the passage of the McKinley Tariff act. One of the feaupon the road for a mile after it leaves Little tures of the act was an increase of the duty upon piano felt. The effect of this action of Congress was to bring back to the Dolgeville feltmakers sees before him in the valley of East Canada whatever trade they had lost, and to increase Creek the tall smoke stacks of the factories and greatly the volume of the sales of the factory the roofs of the houses in Dolgeville. There has For two years past, therefore, Dolgeville has had been a gradual rise in the road, however, and at the greatest prosperity. At present the felt fac-Dolgeville one finds that he is 400 feet above the tory is running night and day. Mr. Dolge's trade grew to such an extent that he was enabled to The village is one of these "miracles" of the lower the price of his felt. Free-Traders will be protective tariff system and of the McKinley gratified to know that the price of piano felt toact, which have recently excited so much sneer- day is lower than it was when the McKinley Tariff act was passed. Consumers are thus alpapers. If there ever was an industrial "miracle" ready getting the anticipated benefits of the tariff What is also highly gratifying is the fact that Mr. Dolge has been given the power to increase the wages of his men in the felt factory. In the two years which have passed since the McKinwith 150 inhabitants and two or three village ley tariff was passed wages in the factory have been raised 22 1-2 per cent, and the work day has been reduced from ten to nine and one-half hours.

This information about an increase of wages in February, \$1 61, and in March, \$1 67; that was about the rate of wages monthly the year the is as follows: January, \$1 95 1-3 average daily road outlet, into a thriving manufacturing town? October; \$1.86: November, \$1/87, and December, Alfred Dolge, a young German-American, who \$1.87. The present year, 1892, the average rate had begun in Brooklyn in 1874 the manufacture of wages paid was as follows: January, \$1.83; of felt for pianos in a small way, when he visited February, \$1 87; March \$1 88; April, \$1 92; May,

I have also the testimony of the workmen themselves that their wages have been increased since in which to wash the wool that he converted into the McKinley bill was passed. Hiram Clemens, a water, East Canada Creek, which flowed out of said to me: "I received \$1 30 a day in 1890. the village. Mr. Dolge bought the old tannery, another Democrat employed in the fulling defilled it with machinery for making felt, and partment, said: "I received \$150 in 1890. I began work in it in 1876. Satisfied in a few receive \$1.75 now." Another Democratic workceived \$10.88 a week in 1800. Now I receive

It is a fine looking building of white It has been asserted by the Democratic press limestone, four stories in height, 360 feet long, that the men in the hammer department have 70 feet wide and with a total floor space of had their wages reduced. An examination of the 80,000 feet. Each story has a height of fifteen firm's books shows that the men in this departfeet and has a double flooring of hard wood to ment are receiving weekly more than they did stand the shaking of the many tons of heavy in 1800. They are, it is true, paid less by the machinery at work. Subsequently Mr. Dolge en- piece, but improved machinery enables them to facture of sounding boards for pianos. A large to me by W. M. Lanks, a Democrat, who is emwooden building in which the sounding boards ployed in the hammer department, and was conare made stands north of the felt factory, and firmed by his fellow-workmen in that depart-

saw mills at three points of the Adirondack wilder- contrived a plan for compensating them for the ness-at Port Lyden, at Leipzig, and at Ottor care which they take of his interests, for the labor Lake, where the spruce lumber used in making they put upon his goods above what a foreman would require, or for any invention which they The lifeless town of Brockett's Bridge, with its unemployed population of 150, its rough streets, its unpainted houses, has disappeared, and made a year ago he concisely explained his motive in adopting this system of compensation and fourthets, New-York, got first prize for emwhat that system was, saying:

what that system was, saying:

A man ought to get what he earns as a matter of right. It pays in the end to give it him. There you have all my philosophy, such as it is. In the production of wealth the workman does his share as well as the capitalist with his money and his brains. Give the workman his share, as well as capital and brains their share. This can be the only solution of the labor problem. Now, I became convinced that my workmen had a further interest in the results of my business over and above their wages. I determined to give them the difference, as a matter of right, reserving to myself simply the method of distribution for my own protection, and also to give them a further interest in the future success of the business. The surplus is distributed as follows:

1. A pension system by which every male employe who enters our factory over twenty-one and not over fifty years of age, after continuous service, is entitled to a pension pro rata of his wages and according to his years of service. After twenty-five years of the continuous service he is able to retire on full pension.

2. An insurance plan by which the lives of all

sion.

2. An insurance plan by which the lives of all the employes are insured in leading life-insurance companies from \$1,000 to \$3,000, according to their terms of service. The firm pays all the premiums, of course. In case an application for insurance is refused, the amount of the premium is deposited in bank to the credit of the uninsured and invested for him.

refused, the amount of the premium is deposited in bank to the credit of the uninsured and invested for him.

3. An endowment plan by which each employe who has been with the firm over five consecutive years has credited to him ench year such an amount as our books show he has produced more for us than we have paid him in wages. If by some fault he has caused us a less, tids loss is charged against this account. He gets six per cent on this account, the principal of which is only payable to him when he reaches the age of sixty, or to his heirs at his death. If he leaves our employ he eithers at his death, if he leaves our employ he sixtleth year, but interest ceases from the date of his departure. All these benefits are entirely independent and outside the workpeople's regular wages. We have a reunion every year in the early part of Jennary; then we all take supper together, and I make a Feport te my peonle of the condision of the business, of the various funds, and till them any plans for the near future. Each man gets his book so that he can see for himself just how much its has geined or lost during the previous year of the amount for work produced over and above his actual wages. So far the firm toes paid out through its scheme of "earning-sharings" nearly \$170,000. If you ask me the first sharp and out workpeople we have established a peaceful, industrious community, where strikes are unknown, and where misery and poverty never raise their heads.

Since that speech was made an annual reunion that he as head on annual reunion that he has peaceful, industrious community, here been lead on the strikes are unknown, and where misery has been head on January 30 of the

Since that speech was made an annual reunion meeting has been held on January 30 of the present year. Mr. Delge at that meeting stated that since the introduction of his "earning-sharing" system he had paid out in its support the large sum of \$181,427 02. The reader should understand that this sum was not taken out of the wages of the workingmen, but was granted to them as their "earnings" above their wages. The annual financial statement concerning this 'earning sharing" system showed that there had been paid in the year 1891 to the pension fund \$3,310 49, in life insurance premiums \$4,047.47, as deposits for those rejected by a life insurance company \$470.90, in pensions to employes \$1,117; that fourteen life insurance policies had been issued, raising the face value of policies

THERE are 40,000 families in and near New York who buy the

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. More than 700,000 copies sold through-

then held by employes to \$141,000; that the endowment account had been increased by \$3,064, and, lastly, that the aid society had paid out in the course of the year the sum of \$727 87. The total of all sums paid out during the year The total of all sums paid out during the year for pensions, life insurance, endowment, schools, parks and the clubhouse of the employes amounted to \$16,014 27. Inventive spirit among the workingmen was recognized, Mr. Dolge, in the course of his speech, saying: "The right spirit is taking hold of all of you more and more. This is slown by our good friend John Button, who, although not of a particularly inventive turn of mind, has put into practice an idea by which the work of two men can be done by one. His endowment account shows that this year he made money with his brains, as well as with his money with his brains, as well as with hands."

hands."

Mr. Dolge, in the course of his speech, frankly declared that the prosperity of his factory at the time was due to the McKinley act. His remarks on this subject can be read with special interest now that the Democratic press and orators are declaring that the McKinley act has been of no benefit in wages to the workingmen of the protected interests:

of the protected interests:

Our friends of the Free-Trade press had a good deal to say last year, because I told you that on account of the McKinley bill I could increase your wages about 12-12 per cent and reduce the hours of labor to hine and one-half. They protended, with an impudence that was sublime, that I was getting 40 per cent more for the felt we make, and was making an extra profit of over \$500,000 per year because of the McKinley bill; the raise in wages of 12 per cent was not near enough and I should have given you much more. All of you know that we do not get one cent more than we did before for the goods which we have made since the passage of the McKinley bill. On the contrary, the prices of some of our goods have been lowered. And with all that I find myself in a position where I can raise the wages of some of you feltmakers another 10 per cent this year because of this very McKinley bill. "How is this!" our friends, the Free-Traders, will ask. Let me tell you how it its, Because we have a basis to work upon; we are no longer at the mercy of the importer of foreign felts. We can keep our machinery going the year round, and know that our competitor cannot sell any cheaper than we can unless he has superior methods of making felts.

Mr. Dolge still goes forward with his task

Mr. Dolge still goes forward with his task of converting a rough Adirondack hamlet into a prosperous and beautiful manufacturing town. Laborers are now employed in every part of the of the chief squares has the name of "McKinley Square," and a fine new street bears the name the beautiful natural scenery of the place shall be preserved. West Canada Creek, even at Dolgeville, has the appearance of an Adirondack mountain stream. Its waters have the brewn color of a forest watercourse, but in dashing over the rocks which fill its channel the stream reveals its purity. But the great beauty of the stream after all lies in its wooded banks, which yet possess the look of the primitive forest. Mr. Dolge has bought the land for two parks along the course of the stream, in order to preserve this forest, and to give a place of vecreation to the inhabitants of the place. High Falls Park, one of these pleasure grounds, has within its boundaries 117 acres of wooded land. The crowning beauty of this park is the algh falls, where Canada Creek, in a beautiful cascade, plunges over a precipice lifty feet in height, to a lower part of the gorge through which it winds. The other park is situated a little distance away from the creek, and consists of several acres of land on a finely wooded bluff that overlooks the village. Mr. Dolge has had paths constructed through both parks, and seats placed in them, and both parks, and seats placed in them, and both parks are favorite pleasure resorts of the inhabitants.

Mr. Dolge lives here during the summer in a frame cottage opposite his factory, and his wife, who most earnestly has seconded his life work be preserved. West Canada Creek, even at Dolge-

Mr. Dolge lives here during the summer in a frame cottage opposite his factory, and his wife, who most earnestly has seconded his life work of creating a prosperous community in Dolgeville, dispenses in their home a most gracious and kindly hospitality. It should be added that Mr. Dolge, although a strong Republican, does not permit political considerations to govern him in his conduct of the factory; the Democratic workingman, if efficient, is treated with the same kindness as his Republican brother, and his political opinions are in no manner interfered with.

THE BIG NEW-JERSEY FAIR ENDS

OWING TO THE CONDITION OF THE GROUNDS THE PARADE OF CATPLE WAS ABANDONED-THE RACES

of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society in Waverley Park was closed. Owing to the condition the trotting-course, the parade of 200 horses and 400 pared to make the cattle parade one of the principal features of the fair. During the morning Mr. Isham feared that the trotting would have to be postponed the sun began to peep out of the clouds, and people arrived by the hundreds every few minutes. At 2:30 o'clock there were about 1,000 carriages and family conches drawn up to the rall fence about the track. Crowds came from Newark, Elizabeth and New-York another athlete.

In the art and household departments more than 200 premiums and diplomas were awarded to women exhibitors from Newark, Orange, Elizabeth, Trenton Paterson, Jersey City, Morristown, Short Hills, Sout Orange, Bloomileld, Montclair and New York City. Mrs. John Fitzgerald, of West One hundred and thirty broidered silk rugs, pillow shams and crazy work. Mrs. Park, of No. 275 West Twelfth st., New York. was awarded first prizes for two plush banners and a drawn drawn-work scart. Miss sadie Phipps, of No 256 West Thirty-fourth-st., got a prize for a hand-made

will not be officially announced until to-day. There were over 1,000 entries in these two departments, and The judges had a very hard task to select the best from the many good exhibits. The final awards for sheep will not be officially reached on the society. books until to-day. Miss Myrtle Peck made an attempt to beat the 2:10

Miss Myrthe Feek made an attempt to be the 1-12 record with the pacer Silver Tail as running mate. The track was rather heavy, and she made the mile in 2-10-1-2, the pacer not once leaving her feet. The meling was decidedly lively, the programme, with the two races carried over from yesterday, being the best ever offered at this track. Some of the heats were exciting, the fluishes being extremely them.

ing the best ever onergo at this trace. Some of the heats were exciting, the finishes being extremely close. The races resulted as follows:

First race (four heats) 2:19 trotting class—Clayton, first; Charlie C, second.

Second race (four heats) 2:48 trotting class—Prince Eugene, first; Miss Ida, second.

Third race (five heats) 2:29 class—Full Prince, first; Edgewood, second.

Fourth race (three heats) 2:34 class—Lady Weeks. Fourth race (three heats) 2:34 class-Lady Weeks, first, Earrett, second.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

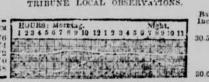
THE COUNTRY GENERALLY WARMED UP. Washington, Sept. 23.-Clearing weather has prevailed in the Middle and South Atlantic States during the day, and rain and threat-ning conditions continue only it New-England. The weather is cloudy and threatening it

Northwest Territory, but showing an eastward movement since lest evening. The high presence area continues over the Atlantic States, reaching from the St. Lawrence Valley on the north to and over the South Atlantic States Valley on the north to and over the South Atlantic Salva, with the highest pressure of the Newtzagland and Mildle Atlantic coasts. The temperature has steen in all sections, except over the northern Keeky Mountain slope, the most decided rise occurring between the handles are eastern as a section the highest the handles are eastern the sould result in rates for Montana and North Northews a good testing the rates for Montana and North Dakota, and occasional mine will problemly occur over the lake regions, the South Atlantic and east tenf coast. There will be a general rise in temperature in the Eastern States.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR SATURDAY For New-England, clearing to-night or Saturday; slightly ranner in Eastern Maine; southerly winds.
For Lastern New-York, fair; slightly warmer except
of the extreme southern portion; southerly winds.
For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jers'y and Delaware,

merally fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds. For Maryland and Virginia, fair; slightly warmer. For Western New-York, showers at lake stations only

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Sept. 24, 1 a, m .- Cloud and sunshine alternated in a confusing way yesterday, with one or two sprinkles of rain. There was a very light southeasterly and humidity was high therefore, registering .86 In the morning, and .80 at evening. The temperature ranged between 67 and 76 degrees, the average (70%) out the country monthly in cities and the larger towns.

being 4% lower than the corresponding day last year, and the larger towns.

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being 4% lower than the corresponding day last year, and the larger privies have been set dangerously near to running streams. In such cases I have either cleaned and the country will probably be cleaned and the country will be country will be cleaned and the country will be cleaned a

THE CHOLERA SCARE OVER.

NO NEW CASES REPORTED IN THIS CITY.

LOUIS WEINHAGEN DIES, BUT NO ALARM IS FELT-WYOMING'S PASSENGERS LANDED-THE FEW SUSPECTED CASES CARE-FULLY WATCHED.

Louis Weinhagen, the coachman who was found offering from cholera in Mrs. Gunther's boarding house, No. 14 First-st., early in the week, died at the Reception Hospital in East Sixteenth-st., yester L. I., in the summer, by William Schlemmer, the Bowery hardware merchant, and he returned to the city with his employer's horses and carriages only a week before he was attacked by the cholera. Henry Engel, another boarder at Mrs. Gunther's house, w removed to the Reception Hospital on Tuesday night. was said to be recovering yesterday. The Health Board posted bulletins yesterday, declaring that no new cases of cholera had appeared in the city. The one at 4 p. m. read as follows:

New-York, September 23, 1892, 4 p. m.

No case of cholera has appeared in this city since
last bulletin. The negative report of bacteriological
examination of three suspected cases, heretofore
noticed, is appended hereto.

By order of the Board of Health.

CHARLES G. WILSON, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

The proper of the Board of the control of the contro

The report of Drs. Biggs and Dunham was that bacteriological examination in the cases of Mary Murphy, of No. 63 Cherry-st.; H. Waschalk, of No. 11 Secand-st., and Hop Wah, who died September 21 at No. 14 Mott-st., has failed to reveal the spirillum cholera Asiatica.

Henry Prick, who was removed from No. 439 West Thirteenth-st., to the Reception Hospital on Thursday night, is not believed to be suffering from cholera, although his symptoms were suspicious at first. Several other suspicious cases of sickness were reported yesterday, including that of Margaret Coughlin, aged twenty-five, at No. 283 Avenue C.

DR. JENKINS WRITES TO A. E. ORR. EFFORTS TO ESCAPE FROM QUARANTINE FOILED

-NO NEW CHOLERA CASES. Dr. Jenkins forwarded to-day the following lette merce of New-York:

"To Mr. A. E. Orr, Chairman Committee Chamber of "Dear Sir: I have received communications of

September 13 and 20, also a telegram from the Adrisory Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, requesting that I should delay answering your questions contained in the letter of the 15th inst. until after the meeting of the Advisory Committee. I have also received the report of the Medical Advisory Com-mittee formulated after this conference. I may say in general that I approve of the conclusions reached, and that they are in conformity with the regula tions which I have carried out at the New-York Operantine Station in so for as the facilities pro vided by the State would permit.

"In reply to the questions contained in your letter of the 13th I would say: "(1.) Merchandise arriving from non-infected port

does not require disinfection unless it has been first shipped from an infected port, and transshipped from a non-infected port. "(2.) I cannot consider a bill of health coming

from ports known to be infected as of any value (3.) The method of disinfection must depend upon the nature of the cargo. Yes, it is the intention of this Department

not to use any method or disinfection that will destroy merchandise. "With reference to the appointment of experts, as

recommended by the Chamber of Commerce Advisory Committee, I called Dr. sternberg, of the United respondents here. states Army, in consultation before the appointment of the advisory committee, also Professor Welch, M. D., of Johns Hopkins University, and Professor Ferguson, of New-York, I also consulted Dr. Kin youn, of the Marine Hospital Service, prior to the meeting of that committee and since.

" Dr. sternberg has eben appointed consulting bac teriologist by authority of the Secretary of War, and Kinyoun as superintendent of disinfection of the ships in the lower bay by anthority of the Surgeon ieneral of the Marine Hospital Service."

Engineer William Hunt and a watchman, John beat with a sail from Swinburne Island at 3:30 a. m were warned off by a policeman, who reported the was apprehended at West New-Brighton while walking with his wife

Washington st., in this city, where he had been for that the complaint is Asiatic cholera.

week, was released yesterday and came to her pler. The Apollo from Antwerp was also released.

Dr. Jenkins says that he is anxious to find out

he island up to a late hour last night. The Wyoming

preserver around his walst swam ashore at the Cifton loat Club house, Cifton, S. I. Tom Glimarth, jactor of the Clifton Boat Club, found him and gave him a sult of clothing, and handed him over to the police at Stapleton. Dr. Jenkins was told by Police Justice

LITTLE SICKNESS AT CAMP LOW.

Camp Low, Sandy Hock, N. J., Sept. 23.-Dr. the surgeon of the Marine Corps, reported to-day that he has five marines under medical sur veillance by order of Major Huntington. The men while on guard duty at the outpos, west of Camp Low Hospital placked and are some beach plums from bushes growing near the grave of Merino, the Italian who died from cholera. Every suspected case is reported and made public.

The health of the camp is a matter of congratulation, as will be seen from the following official re-port issued by Surgeon-Major Sawtelle: "9 a. m., September 23, 1892.

" Pavilion A-One case simple continued fever, Improved; one case billious remittent fever, improved Favilion B-One new case diarrhoea, child six years old, not suspicious; four cases diarthoen, impro-Pavillon C-One chronic case, two acute cases diar rhoea, not suspicious. Hospital-All cases improved, During the night the infant, name unknown, whose mother and family died on the Rugia on her voyage,

Commander Buck, of the monitor Nantucket, this norning captured a sloop yacht and a catboat which were sailing within the proscribed quarantine limits on the buy. The Normannia's passengers in camp will probably

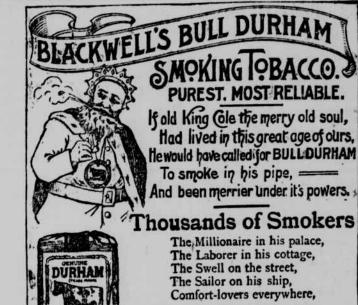
be sent to Ellis Island to-morrow, if means of transportation can be secured. Their baggage has all been sent here from Hoffman Island, and has been opened for the purpose of airing the clothing. Most of it is completely rulned by the process of disinfection, certificate as follows: United States Quarantine Station, Camp Low,

Saudy Hook, N. J., ---, 1892. "The bearer, an immigrant from the --- has been detained in this camp -- days. His buggage has been disinfected by the health authorities at Hoffman's Island. He is suffering from no contagious dis

"H. W. SAWTELLE.

"Surgeon, M. H. S., Commandant." This paper is for presentation to the health author-Itles of any State through which they may pass or at their destination. The evening's official health report of the camp shows the day's record to be as follows: " No new cases of cholerafe disease. In hospital, 28; 1 hew case of diarrheen; total, 29. Died, 1 (the infant which died from starvation). Cases of sickness reported cured discharged, 7; total on sick list tonight, 21, and four cases in the hospital."

A CHEERING REPORT ABOUT CROTON WATER. Chief Engineer Fteley received an encouraging report yesterday from Charles H. Lent, keeper of the first division of the Croton Aqueduct, regarding the condition of Croton Lake. In it Mr. Lent says: "I have, at your suggestion, again made a personal inspection of Croton Lake, its surroundings and tribstaries. I am now glad to acquaint you with the fact that there is not a single nuisance within the vicinity of Croton Lake. Neither is there anything within my observation which can possibly be averted which will tend to contaminate the water. There have been in-



them to a safe distance from the stream. I have de-tailed seven of my men to patrol the lake night and day for the purpose of preventing the watering of stock or depositing of anything therein to contaminate the water. I fully realize the importance of my place and its responsibilities—i. e., to give you as pure water as possible."

WYOMING'S PASSENGERS LANDED.

Fire Island, Sept. 23.-Dr. Voight left here for New York to-day soon after the departure of the Wyoming's passengers on the Cephens, leaving Dr. Seward in charge of the Island. It is not believed that any more passengers from infected steamships will be allowed to land here.

The Cepheus started from Fire Island early in the morning and landed the cabin passengers of the Wyom ing at the Guion Line pier before noon. She stopped at Quarantine on her way up the bay to get a clear bill of benith for the detained people. They felt bitter against Dr. Jenkins and abused him roundly and loudly, with the aid of their friends and relatives who were waiting on the pier.

TROOPS STILL GUARD FIRE ISLAND. The 13th Regiment men, under Captain Cochrane, who have been on duty at Fire Island for several days, were relieved yesterday morning by detachments of the 14th and 47th and started for home.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA. SMALLNESS OF THE OFFICIAL FIGURES IN

HAMBURG. THE SITUATION IN BERLIN-EIGHT NEW CASES AND FOUR DEATHS IN HAVRE-A FEW

CASES IN CRACOW-BRAZILIAN QUARANTINE. Hamburg, Sept. 23 .- The official figures for yester-

lay place the number of new cases of cholera at 149, and the deaths at forty-nine. They also give fifty new cases and twenty deaths that have not heretofore been reported. The official figures are far below those given by the newspaper cor-Berlin, Sept. 23.-One case of Asiatic cholera and

six suspected cases were reported here to-day. The North German Gazette" calls upon the citizens of Berlin to redouble their vigilance. The Emperor has sent an autograph letter to the Berlin Committee for the relief of the cholera suffer-

ers in Hamburg. In this letter the Emperor, in his own and the Empress's name, expresses his lively satisfaction at the formation of the committee, and says he hopes God will richly bless the work of the committee. In testimony of his hearty sympathy he gives the sum of 10,000 marks to the committee's Havre, Sept. 23 .- Eight new cases of cholera and

two deaths from the disease were reported here yes-terday, an increase of four cases and a decrease of one death, compared with the returns for Wednesday.

Paris, Sept. 23.—M. Dumay, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and his wife and child have been attacked with a cholerate disorder. It is feared ashingtonest, in this city, where he had been attacked with a cholerate disorder.

Cracow, Sept. 23.-Since the cholera appeared in Podg.tze, across the Vistula River from this city. there have been only four cases of the disease, all of which have been fatal. In Cracow there have been Dr. Jenkins says that he is anxious to find out eleven cases and two deaths. Four cases and two where they were during their entire absence from swinburne island. Everything was reported well at patients in the Lazarus Hospital are rapidly recovering. The garrison here has a clean bill of health will come to Upper Quarantine today, and the steering passengers may be landed. The cabin passengers of the Scandin and Bohemia, now on beard the Sew Hampshire, will be landed to day.

Albert Lenz, cabin bey abourd the steering Hermann, at 11:30 p. m. Thurshy divested himself of all life lighting, which he tied up in a bundle, and with a life preserver around his waist swam ashore at the City are not alarmed at the presence of c'olera, the city are not alarmed at the presence of c'olera, stations along the Galletan frontier. Two deaths The schools are open. The water supplied to the

from cholera were to-day reported to the authorities of the Lublin district, in Poland.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.-There were thirty-form new cases of cholera here yesterday. The deaths numbered aine. Compared with Wednesday's figures yesterday's returns show an increase of two new cases and three deaths. Forty-four persons were discharged from the hospitals as cured.

The disease has almost disappeared at Nijni-Nov-

The disease has aimost disappeared at Nijni-Novgorod. The great assumd fair at that place closed
yesterday. The Government has sent dectors to
saratoff, where the epidemic is still raging.
Ottawa, Sept. 23.—The Canadian Wedical Association
has adopted without amendment the report of the
special committee appointed to consider the whole
question of what should be done in view of the
possibility of the invasion of the Dominion by the
Asiatic cholera. Among other Intigs, the report
recommends the cremation of the bodies of those who
may die from cholera at the quarantine stations.
Wasalegton, Sept. 23.—The State Department has
received the following dispatch, dated September 29,
from the Amedican Minister to Brazil: "Recent
regulations compel all shipping from the United
States to Brazilian ports to go first to the quarantine
station at Rio de Janetro." The United States Minister
has made due remonstrance against this harsh measure
against all the ports of the United States, and has
urged the adoption of local inspection at all ports
of arrival.

PUT ASHORE FROM THE CEPHALONIA. SEVENTY-THREE OF HER SECOND-CLASS PAS-SENGERS NOT ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

Queenstown, Sept. 23.—In consequence of an orde sned by the United States authorities, declaring tha no second-class passengers would be allowed to lanfrom Transatlantic steamers unless they could show that they were United States citizens or had residence in the United States, the Canard Line steamer Ceph alonia, from Liverpool for Boston, put ashore a Liverpool forty passengers who were neither citizens of the United States nor had residences in that country. Thirty-three others, who had never been the United States, were landed here to-day upon the Cephalonia's arrival. All these persons will be returned to their homes at the expense of the Cunard Company. The Cephalonia has on hoard 154 saloon and 181 second-class passengers. Six persons having second-class tickets were to board the steamer here, but they were not permitted to embark, as they were within the prohibited class. The agent of the Cunard Line asys that the order

In reference to second-class passengers applies the posent only to steamers for Boston. When allens have never been in America, though they may be second-cabin passengers, they will, he adds, be treated as emigrants, their baggage will be dishfected, and if any sickness breaks out among them they will be quarantined.

they will be quaruntined.

Several of the people who were not allowed to proceed on the Cepaalonia hittoriy complain that the order was strained regarding them. Thomas Taylor, one of them, says that he, his wife and three children, who had lived for three years in Rhode Island, were rejected because an infant child of his had never been in America. Mrs. Brown, whose husband lives in Fall River, was rejected as an allen, as was also the wife of Charles Bradshaw, although the latter was with her parents on the steamer and was going to their home in Lowell. Messrs, Owens and Ross and Dr. Shark were going to the United States to visit relatives. Mrs. Mils was going to her husband in Boston. James Parr, wife and child, George Hallag and wife, Herbert Garbide, Thomas Booth, John Knowles and Thomas Dean were rejected as aliens, although they were going to visit relatives. Great inconvenience results to the people landed here, from the fact that the baggage remains on the steamer.

DEVASTATION IN THE EAST. TYPHOON WRECKS 5,000 HOUSES ON THE

RIURIU I LANDS-CHINESE TOWN'S PLOODED. San Francisco, Sept. 23.-Particulars have been received by the steamer Belgic from Yokohama of a

THE North American Review october,

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, rime Minister of England

Prefer Bull Durham.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,

VINDICATION OF HOME RULE. The Excise Law and the Saloons.

By RT, REV. BISHOP DOANE.

The Real Issue. By SENATOR VEST, of Mo.
The Buffalo Strike.

The Buffalo Strike.

By The dodre Voornees,

Gen, Supt. N.Y. C. & H.R.R. R.

Some Adventures of a Nectomance.

Business in Presidential Year.

Pres, N. Y. Cha Mare of Commerce. Safoguards Against the Cholera.

Safoguards Against the Gholera.

By Surgeon-Gen. Walter Wyman; Pres.
C. G. Wilson, N. Y. Board of Mealth.
S. W. Abbott, Sec., Boston Board of Mealth;
Dr. Cyrus Edson, Sanitary Supt. of
the N. Y. Board of Health.
The Foreign Policy of England.
By H. LABOCCHERE, M. P.
"London Society" and its Critics.
By LADY JEUNE.
Paramount Questions of the Campaign.
By The GOVENSOR OF OREGON.
And other Articles.
NARTHAMFRICAN REVIEW. 3 EAST 1 4th ST., R.Y.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 3 EAST 14th ST., N.Y

FACING THE CHOLERA.

Keep coof! The plague can't reach you if you do the right taing at the right time. Choices takes nold and runs to deadly career only when the secretions are faulty and when the membranes of the stomach and bowels are diseased. LGOK TO THE SECRETIONS! See that they are leadtly and perfect. Put the liver to natural work. This sesures diseased in untrition. Avoid unrips fruits and mixholesome ments. Cook accepting, even water. Cleak of the ingenbranes of stomach and bowels at once, with

assures direction and nutrition Avoid during Franciscone meats. Cook averything, even water. Clear off the membranes of atomach and bovels at 1.1 Clear of the membranes of atomach and bovels at 1.1 Clear They carry away all disease terms at 1.1 Clear they carry away all disease terms and all poisonous matter. They assure prifectly healthy and natural secretions. They turn the liver to the account of digestion and nutrition, quietly, safety, thereughly. Keep head cool, feet

tion, quickly, safely, thereughly, neep near warm skin clean.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS have been tested in many a Chieffer elidente. They do for the SIOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS just what sanitary science bays should be done with drains, closets, rooms and the outer person. They clean and perify the inner house and put the alimentary channels in perfect order. Avoid atmulates. Clear their effects out of the system at once with the MANDRAKE PILLS. Put the alimentary channels in order, and old defiance to Chelera. In Cholera epidemics, and all others involving the liver, stomach and bowels, more cases of prevention and ours stand to the credit of Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills than to any other exercey or remedy.

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sixty junks were wrecked and a large number of sailors who are missing are supposed to have About a third of the crops has been

ruined. Sept. 23.-The correspondent of "The Times" at shanghal says that the Yellow River (the Hoang-Ho), which has caused such terrible devasta-tion to property and the loss of thousands upon thousands of fives, has again overflowed its banks.
Twelve towns have been inundated and many lives

MR. DEACON'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Nice, Sept. 23.-A representative of the Associated Press had an Interview to-day with Edward Parket Deacon, the American who was released from prison yesterday on a pardon from President Carnot. Mr. Deacon said that he was going to Paris to arrange his affairs, after which he would prosecute his wife in the court at Grasse. When legal proof of her improper relations with Abellie was obtained he would apply for a divorce. If Mrs. Deacon pleads that the French tribunals have no jurisdiction, he will take the case to the United States courts.

Mr. Deacon added that if he procured a divorce in France he would at once go to America and de-vote himself entirely to the education of his chil-dren, the care of whom, he said, the courts could not fail to give to him. He further said that he might enter politics.

CANADA AND THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION. Ottawa, Sept. 23.-A dispatch has been received

from London, from the Secretary of state for the Colonies stating that the imperial authorities confirm the position taken by the Canadian Government in declining to grant copyright to the citizens of the United States in the terms of Mr. Blaine's contention, which was based upon the verbal assurance of Lord Salisbury that they would be entitled to copyright in all of Her Majesty's dominions, overlooking the fact that the Canadian statute confers that right only upon citizens typhoon that swept over the Riukiu Islands. Nearly 5,000 buildings were either destroyed or damaged,